They will guide home-hunters.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MARCH 28.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

# JOHN DALZELL

That He Fared No Worse in Armstrong County Than to Be Left

BY ONE THOUSAND.

He Would as Soon Think of Carrying Beaver, Quay's Home.

A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY USED.

The Congressman Thinks the Legislature Will Give Him a Show.

He Had No Work Done in Snyder and Union Counties, Thinking It Was Useless...The Sensation of the Day at Washington-Severe Criticism of Senstors Who Try to Shift the Blame of Leaks From Secret Sessions Onto Other Shoulders-Some Ridiculous Precautions Taken-A Short-Lived Embargo-Chances of a Vote on Silver - Free Coinage Whips Have Pledges From Their Members to Be

### [SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.] BUREAU OF THE DISTATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.

"Oh, no, I am not at all disappointed by the news from the Armstrong county primaries," said Hon. John Dalzell to me this evening. "The fact is," he continued, "if the reports in the newspapers are correct the result is more favorable to me than I had any reason to expect. If, as stated, the popular expression for Senator shows a majurity of only 1,000 for Mr. Quay, the opposition is much stronger than I anticipated. "Armstrong is one of Quay's counties.

His machine is nowhere more thoroughly organized than in Beaver, Armstrong, Lawrence and Mercer. Besides this, many of his ties, and naturally his former companious n arms throw all their influence for him. It was desirable that the primaries should be held early in these counties, which are thoroughly under control, that the result there might be felt through the State, and so a date was fixed for them in March and early in April instead of later.

A Gallant Fight for the Congre "Why, in so far as Armstrong county is concerned, I would almost as soon expect to carry Beaver, Senator Quay's own county. At the same time, if, as I have said majority is not more than 1,000, my friends must have made a gallant fight for me. I am informed, moreover, that there was a great deal of money used by the manipula tors of the machine, and of course that would have some effect. Of course, the vote does not bind the persons nominated for the Legislature. It was merely to afford opportunity for an expression of popular sentiment. The gentlemen nominated are perfeetly satisfactory to me.

"I see it is quoted as significant that Snyder and Union counties nominated Quay candidates for the Legislature. I expected nothing there, and attempted nothing. There are no two counties in the State mor thoroughly in the hands of the machine politicians. The movement against the posses in the State generally exceeds all expectations, and I think that by the time the Legislature meets a sentiment will be manifest which will lead the Bepublicans in the Legislature to go very slow in the direction of electing a representative of personal and machine politics to the Senate."

### The Sensation of the Day.

The action of certain Senators in report ing a resolution for the expulsion of James R. Young, for long years the executive clerk of the Senate, upon suspicion of his having divulged the proceedings of secret sessions of that body, is quite the sensation of the day. Among the 200 newspaper writers of the capital, all of whom have a personal and warm friendship for Mr. Young. it is a cause both of amusement and indignation-amusement because of their per sonal and peculiar knowledge of the manner in which executive secrets escape through the walls of the Senate, and indignation that Senators, who also know how such news leaks, should endeavor to create a diversion from themselves, the guilty ones, to a wholly innocent person.

It seems that when the resolution was offered by Senator Hale, of Maine, on Friday, there were but few Senators in the Chamber. The Senator desired its immediate consideration, without giving Mr. Young any chance for defense, and in the absence of three-fourths of his fellow Senators, hoping to put it through at once, and thus proclaim to the world that the his torical leak of the star chamber sessions had been stopped. Fortunately, Mr. Young had friends present who insisted that the resolution should lie over.

### Some Ridiculous Precautions Taken.

To those who know the facts nothing could be more ridiculous than the precautions taken by the Senate to prevent reports of the proceedings of executive sessions and to discover the source of information when they are reported. Two years ago there was almost as great a tempest in a teapot over this matter as there is now. Some of the Senators most conspicuous for the infraction of this oath were loudest in their denunciation of the publication, much to the amusement of the occupants of the press gallery. An investigation committee was appointed at the instance of Senator Dolph, of Oregon, and it sat day after day probing witnesses, chiefly newspaper correspondents.

Day after day the bucket was sent down into the bottomless well of journalistic information and brought up nothing. Correspondents were threathened with all sorts of evil things if they refused to expose their informants, but not a single name escaped the lips of the men of the press. Dolph fairly gnawed his flesh with rage at the firmness of his witnesses. If he could, he could have given them to the thumbserew and the rack. The only revenge he could take was

to shut the correspondents out of the ante room of the gallery during the secret session, a perfect contemptible proceeding. Every one knew the utter impossibility of IS SATISFIED hearing a single sound from the Chamber when the double doors leading from the gallery to the ante room were closed.

A Very Short Lived Embargo, A Very Short Lived Embargo.

This embargo lasted but a few days. The correspondents made it so warm for the Senators, and showed them up to such good purpose that the ante-room was opened, and during the progress of an executive Session the correspondents would lie back luxuriously and smoke, each one jocularly discussing whether "my Senator" would be as communicative as name. Since that time, however, the situation has

Since that time, however, the situation has never been quite the same. Senators have been more timid. They often felt they were being watched by each other, and possibly by persons of whom they knew nothing. It is a fact that Dolph, possibly in collusion with others, placed agents of the secret serwice on the track of certain Senators and correspondents. Senators were put to great inconvenience to reach a safe spot in which to hold confidential intercourse with correspondents, and give to the public the secrets they were sworn to keep through the operation of an absurd and victous precedent, but which they knew belonged of right to the people.

which they knew belonged of right to the people.

By and by they became more lax, and until the recent interchange of interesting notes between President Harrison and Premier Salisbury little attention was paid to the publication of executive secrets. And it may be said here that during the discussions first with Italy and then with Chile, when the Senate was not in session, State secrets were secured just the same from the White House or the State Department, as they were before and after from the Senate.

Other Leaks Than From the Senate. And it may be further said that the sub stance of every one of the diplomatic papers recently submitted to the Senate was known and published before they left the hands of the President, so that all the executive secrets do not leak through the walls

utive secrets do not leak through the walls of the Senate.

The climax of ridiculous effort at secrecy was reached last week, when the Capitol electricians were instructed to trace every wire leading to the Senate wing of the capital, to discover if a microphone was not somewhere concealed and through which trickled the secrets of the chamber; the Senators all the time knowing that from 59 to 60 of their number were themselves giving the news to trusted correspondents of influential papers in their respectives States.

Such treatment of the matter of secrecy has done more to bring contempt on the Such treatment of the matter of secrecy has done more to bring contempt on the secret session than all other influences combined, and the unjust, outrageous action toward Mr. Young, against whom not a breath of suspicion could hold, will serve to turn the guns of every correspondent at the Capitol against these star chamber proceedings, which are out of date, productive of no good whatever, and especially out of place in a government supposed to be of the people. They are certainly absurd and only to be laughed at, when, under the most rigid precautions, the proceedings of the star chamber are known to correspondents within a short time after the daors are thrown open. Chances of a Vote on Silver.

If Representative Catchings arrives to-morrow from his Vicksburg home, as is ex-pected, the special order providing for an immediate vote on the sliver bill will be reported to the House to-morrow before the reading of the journal. This is the course pursued with the former special order fixing a date for the consideration of the bill. The point of order was raised against it then that it was not in order to proceed to the transaction of any business until the journal had been read. Speaker Crisp decided that this did not apply to the consideration of a report from the Committee on Rules. Mr. Tracey appealed from the decision, but the Chair was sustained. This precedent will be quoted to-morrow if the special order be reported, and members who voted two weeks ago to sustain the Chair cannot consistently refuse to vote for the special order to-morrow, which will doubtless provide for an immediate consideration of the bill. Ex-Speaker Reed has made no further attempt to induce the Republicans to vote against the special order and to assist the anti-silver Democrats and the timid free coinage Democrats to prevente direct vote on the bill, and it is probable that most of the Republicans will vote for the special order. If so, everything may pass off withreading of the journal. This is the course the kepublicans will vote for the special order. If so, everything may pass off without riotous scenes. If a direct vote on the bill be reached the chances now seem to be slightly in favor of its passage, as several Democrats who were absent or sick last week have informed the free coinage whips that they will be on hand.

### ECONOMY IN MISSIONS.

A Congressional Committee Considers Con solidation a Pertinent Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Mr. Blount, o Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has prepared for submis company the regular annual consular and diplomatic appropriation bill framed by the committee. The report says that a careful examination has been made into the subject of our foreign missions and the importance of our diplomatic relations with the sev-eral countries or the world. The facilities eral countries of the world. The facilities for transmission and interchange of thought dispenses with much of the need of foreign representation. It coubles the home Government to communicate rapidly and freely on all questions of difference with foreign governments and to give directions in the most minute detail. So completely does this practice obtain that we shall scarcely find fame springing from the action of our representatives at foreign courts in the future as in the earlier days of the Republic. In addition to this the country has grown to such magnitude as to enjoy that regard from other nations which guarantees her against foreign insolence, outrage and against foreign insolence, outrage and iscless war. Very much might be safely done in reduc

Very much might be safely done in reducing the number of our ministers by abolition or the union of several countries under one mission. Not encouraged to hope for an acceptance of these views by the Senate or the President, it has been deemed best, except in a few instances, to postpone needed reforms at this point. Denmark, Sweden and Norway, however, have been placed under one mission, as have Colombia and Ecuador under one mission, and likewise Peru and Bolivia. By a mistake of the printer it was announced that Guatemala and Venezuela had also been joined under one minister. Separate missions are to be maintained to these two countries, and the salary is fixed at \$5.000 each. The report says that the committee gave careful attention to the consular service, and revised it according to the business and importance to the United States of each place.

### A SUPREME COURT JAILED.

How Venezuela's Despot Proposes to Hand Onto His Office-The Judges Had De clared His Tenure lilegal-Senators and Deputies Thrust Into Dungeons.

VENEZUELA, March 27.-A crisis has been reached in the political struggle in this country, and from all parts of the republic come reports of uprisings against President Palacio's attempt to retain his dictatorship. Palacio's claim that he is President is pronounced an outrage by the Federal Supreme Court, and it adds that he held the

supreme Court, and it adds that he held the office illegally. The pronunciamiento of the court threw Palacio into a great rage. Instantly he summoned the police authorities, "I want these Judges, every one of them," he said, "locked up."

The police sought out the Judges, and inside of 24 hours every one of them was behind prison bars. Caracas is in a virtual state of siege. Life and liberty are unsafe, All telegrams and dispatches are carefully scanned, and the least thing suspicious in any of them subjects the writer to arrest. scanned, and the least thing suspicious in any of them subjects the writer to arrest. Many prominent men are imprisoned, among them a large proportion of the Senators and Deputies from the eight States. The United States war vessel Nawark arrived at Laguay yesterday. She will remain by order of Admiral Gherardi until all the trouble is over so as to protect the interests of Americans in Venezuela.

### SUING THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

Big Damages Claimed by People Who Were Traveling on Passes,

NEW YORK, March 27 .- [Special.]-Mrs. Homer R. Baldwin, who was so badly injured in the Hastings Railroad wreck on Christmaseve, has brought a suit for \$250,000 damages from the Supreme Court against the New York Central and Budson River Railroad Company. Her husband has also filed actions in the same court, as administrator of the estates of his mother, Anna M. Baldwin, and his sister. Lillian Baldwin, both of whom were killed in the same a qui-

dent, for \$5,000 each, the minimum amount recoverable in the event of death.

The complaint alleges that the railroad company and its directors for several years prior to the time of the accident in question failed to procure and put in use along the portion of their road where the accident occurred appliances suitable for preventing collisions of trains running in the same direction, notwithstanding the fact that these appliances were in practical use on other railroads and on other portions of the Central's system. In their answer the road throws the entire responsibility for the accident upon the shoulders of the brakeman, who failed to signal the approaching train, which crashed into the one which was stalled; and further claims that inasmuch as Mrs. Baldwin and her daughter were traveling on passes the printed contract on the back of the passes released the company from all damages.

### ARIO PARDEE DEAD.

ONE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S RICHEST MEN CALLED,

Found Dead in Bed at His Florida Cottage-The Founder of Hasleton is No More-His Extensive Holdings in this and Other States.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—[Special.]— Ario Pardec, of Hasleton, banker, coal perator and manufacturer, was found dead n his bed in his cottage at Rock Ledge, India river, Florida, yesterday morning, by nembers of his family.

Ario Pardee was the pioneer and foremos inthracite coal operator in the Upper Lehigh and Lower Luzerne region. He was born November 15, 1810, at Nassau, N. Y., and November 15, 1810, at Nassau, N. I., and began his wonderful career with the late Asa Packer, with him engaging in that series of developments that brought the Lehigh valley into the industrial prominence it occupies to-day. Taking up the study of civil engineering Mr. Pardee ran lines up the Hagle Creek section of Carbon county, from the present Penn Haven Junction through Weatherly to Beaver Meadow, acting as chief engineer of the Beaver Meadow Railroad, among the first roads built in the State.

ing as chief engineer of the Beaver Meadow Railroad, among the first roads built in the State.

He founded Hazleton in 1836, and took charge of the mines he leased in 1839, working them with Gillingham Fell. The mine properties to-day comprise six colleries in and around Hazleton. They make up in part also the Fell estate. In addition Mr. Pardee owned outright the mines at Lattimer, Hollywood and Mt. Pleasant, and leased from the Roberts estate the mines at Cranberry and Crystal Ridge. The combined output is given at 1,250,000 tons of coal a year, and 5,500 miners and laborers are on the pay rolls of Pardee & Co. and Pardee Bros. & Co., who operate them.

Mr. Pardee's coal enterprises at Hazleton, great as they are, represent only a part of his holdings and investments. He owned the car shops and planing mill at Watsontown, about 7,000 acres of soft coal territory, in four tracts located in Clearfeld and Jefferson counties, and he holds about 500 shares of Huntingdon and Broad Top stock, and his Lehigh Valley railroad stock is estimated at \$1,000,000 in value. He owns the Stanhope, N. J., furnaces, and the town of Hazleton, Ohio, is a late venture in the cannel coal fields of that State. Mr. Pardee some years since invested heavily in North Carolina timber property, and also has mills at Montoursville, this State.

No man of wealth was ever more unpretentions. Mr. Pardee presented Lafayette College, at Easton, with the hall bearing his name—a building first erected at a cost of \$50,000, and when destroyed by fire was rebuilt by Mr. Pardee. Throughout life Mr. Pardee was a Presbyterian, although not a communicant member of that denomination.

### WHY PASTOR MYERS RESIGNED.

His Congregation Was Cold, His Salary Was Cut Down and He Has an Offer. ROCHESTER, PA., March 27.—[Special.]—Rev. John W. Myers, pastor of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, tendered his resignation ast Sunday and again to-day, and it was ac cepted. Several reasons are assigned by Rev. Mr. Myers for his course. The first is that he does not have that hearty sympathy and co-operation of the whole congregation in his work; secondly, by reducing his sal-ary from \$1.000 to \$900 has rendered it impos-sible for him to meet his financial obliga-tions and support his family; third, he has-received a call to another field.

The reason assigned for the reduction of salary is the inability of the members to pay the amount agreed upon, and not for any feeling aginst the minister. Rev. Mr. Myers has on several occasions denounced what he characterized as "sinful amusements," card playing and the like, and in so doing on one occasion is said to have offended certain of the membership.

### WHY CHRISTIANITY HAS GROWN.

Gibbons, Cardinal, Comments on Reason Given by Gibbon, Historian, ermon to-day by Cardinal Gibbons, he dwelt upon the reason given by the historian Gibon for the growth and development of

"To the philosophic mind, as well as to the "To the philosophic mind, as well as to the Christian, there remains but one adequate cause to account for the growth and continuity of Christianity in the face of the obstacles which have confronted her. If the Church has survived, it is in obedience to the decree of God, who has said, "That the gates of hell shall not prevail against her.' Gamiliel, therefore, was right, when he said: If this work (the Church of Christ) be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, you cannot overthrow it.'"

### WASHINGTON TO SEND A VESSEL

Laden With Food and Delicacies for the Famine-Stricken Russians. of the City Auxiliary of the National Red Cross Society, a large meeting took place to-day to take measures for the relief of the famine-stricken sufferers of Russia. The meeting determined contribute an amount sufficient to charter a
vessel to be sent to Russia with a miscellaneous cargo of articles of food. The vessel
will be loaded at New York.
The people of the country are invited to
contribute delicacies and canned and dried
fruits for the sick and saver-stricken people
of Russia.

### DRAYTON'S SECOND IN TROUBLE

He Gets Drunk and Disorderly and Is Locked Up a Few Hours. New York, March 27.-B, L. Upshur, the friend of J. Coleman Drayton, who, when the steamship Majestic arrived at this port last Wednesday, met Mr. Drayton at quaran-tine and offered his services as Mr. Dray-ton's second in anticipation of a duel, was early this morning arrested and locked up in a station house, charged with being drunk and disorderly. and disorderly.

The arrest was made in the Hotel Brunswick by the detective of the hotel. Mr. Upshur was arraigned and was discharged.

### SPRECKELS IS GOBBLED SURE.

He Sells Out to the Sugar Trust for \$7,000,-000 in Certificates. PHILADELPHIA, March 27.-Claus Speckels' Sugar Refinery was formally turned over yesterday to the Sugar Trust in consideraion of \$7,000,000 in trust certificates. The transaction was conducted between Treasurer Searles, of the trust, and Claus Spreckels personally. Some time during the coming week Mr. Spreckels will leave

Philadelphia for San Francisco, where he

Arabian Horses at the Fair. NEW YORK, March 27 .- The steamship India, from Gibraltar, has brought nine horses. The party comes from the court of the Sultan of Morocco and will form a part of the native Arabian village at the World's Fair under direction of Hassan Ben All. They bring their native costumes and house-hold goods, and, pending the opening of the Exposition, will travel.

TORONTO, March 21.—Hon. Alexander Mac-kenzie, ex-Lilleral Premier of Canada, has been in precarious health for some time and is not expected to live-through the night.

He Imagines That the Young **Emperor of Germany Has** Wronged Him, and

SENDS HIM A CHALLENGE.

On Going to the Fatherland to Fight the American Is Locked Up

IN A PRUSSIAN INSANE ASYLUM.

His Wife Trying to Have Secretary Blaine and the President

SECURE HER POOR HUSBAND'S RELEASE

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, March 27 .- Mrs. Wilhelmine Gooldeler has been very busy for the past eight months writing letters to Presiient Harrison and Emperor William, of Germany, asking them to aid her in secur ing the release of her husband, Richard Gooideler, who is confined in the insan asylum of Schwetz, in West Prussia.

Richard Gooldeler was a professor of music in the Pennington Seminary, in New Jersey, last June, when he announced his intention of going to Germany to fight a duel with Emperor William. Mrs. Gooideler says that her husband was not insane then, and that he is not insane now. In 1862 he was a neutenant in the Prussian army. His parents were people of wealth and social osition. At one time he represented the Northern Pacific Railroad interests in Berlin, but in one way and another he lost much of his money, and he came to this country, where he found different ways of supporting his wife and two children. He was well educated and a musician of

Emperor William Challenged to Fight. Gooddeler declared that his relatives in Prussia had robbed him of some of his Prussia had robbed him of some of his money by torging his signature. He wrote to Emperor William regarding it, and because the Emperor did not interfere he held the Emperor personally responsible. He sent a challenge inviting the Emperor to fight him at Hamm, in Westphalis, July 18, 1891, at three steps' barrier. Mr. Gooideler is an American citizen, naturalized in Kentucky in 1891. tucky in 1891.

Mrs. Gooideler tried to dissuade her hus-

Mrs. Gooideler tried to dissuade her husband from going to Germany to fight the Emperor, but he declared that he was provoked beyond endurance, and he was determined to go. He had announced his intention publicly, and shortly after he reached Germany his brother, Judge Gooideler, one of the relatives whom he accuses, had him put in an insene asylum.

Mrs. Gooideler is living with her children at 414 West Fifty-seventh street. She is supporting herself by teaching. She has received several letters from the Executive Mansion at Washington, which give her very little hope of assistance from the State Department. Mrs. Gooideler admits that her husband's mission to Germany was erratic, but ahe says that he is a very nervous man, and his losses in Germany and the way in which his relatives there had treated him enraged him.

Grisvance Against the State Department.

Grievance Against the State Department, Mrs. Gooldeler complained because the accepted as conclusive the statement by the directors of the Provincial Insane Asylum, at Schwetz, that Mr. Gooldeler is incurably insane. She maintains, also, that, as Gooleler was arrested for less majeste, he is en eler was arrested for less majeste, he is en-titled to a trial. She says that he has written her letters which were entirely rational, and she suggests that any American citizen may be kidnaped in Germany and impris-oned for life on the pretense that he is in-sane, if Mr. Gooideler's sentence is to pass unchallenged by the country of which he is a citizen.

unchallenged by the country of which he is a citizen.

Mrs. Gooideler says of Mr.Gooideler's challenge: "Emperor William and Mr. Gooideler belong to the German S. C., an organization composed of former corps students, the members of which organization must give satisfaction with deadly weapons for deadly offenses. The challenge, which read 'three steps barrier, or the German Republic,' was formally conveyed through the Corps Guestphalia, in Halle, to which Mr. Gooideler belongs, to the Emperor's Corps Borussia, in Boun, on April 28, 1891. May 6, 1891, the Emperor visited Bonn, donned a student's dress, and made a rousing speech in favor of dueling, which piedged him to the code. When Mr. Gooideler, who had sailed from New York on the steamer Aller, June 27, 1891, arrived in Bremerhaven, July 7, 1891, Emperor William was away in England, and Mr. Gooideler received a tip to run away, as an order for his arrest had been issued.

Banqueted by Corps Students.

Banqueted by Corps Students. "Not being of the runaway kind, he ignored the hint and went straightway to Halle, where his friend, Baron von Trebra, introduced him to the members of the Corps Guestphalia, who entertained him at lunch and dinner, and finally invited him to a grand banquet at which corps students of nearly every German university were pres-

grand banquet at which corps students of nearly every German university were present.

"After attending to some private business of his own in Leipzig and Berlin, Mr. Gooldeler went to Marienwelder to visit his mother and to investigate the true state of affairs regarding his patrimony. At the Murienwelder railway station his younger brother, Judge Gooldeler, of Marienwelder, received him with the information that he was arrested, charged with the crime of laesum majestatis. Thereupon two fellows armed with clubs seized him forcibly, robbed him of his baggage and placed him in the lunatic asylum at Schwetz.

"Mr. Gooldeler protested against such treatment as a free American citizen, and asked permission to write to the American Minister in Berlin. This was denied. He then asked to be placed before a proper commission de lunatico inquirendo. This was also denied, but he received an answer that he would be released as soon as Mrs. Gooldeler should claim him through the Fresident of the United States. Mrs. Gooldeler has for the last eight months made unceasing but futile efforts to induce this Government to see Mr. Gooldeler liberated and righted.

"When Mr. Gooldeler was kidnaped, as described above, he was traveling under the protection of a paseport from this country, his citizenship papers of the United States and the rules of the German S. C., which had formally indorsed him at Halle."

### DR. SCUDDER'S FATHER

Protests That While dis Son Is Insane Be Is Neither Forger Nor Murderer. CHICAGO, March 27 .- Rev. Dr. Scudder has ent the following letter to a Brooklyn Congregational Church society, which sen him a telegram of sympathy on the occasion

of the arrest of his son: "MUCH BELOVED BRETHREN-Pardon me "MUCH BELOVED BRETHEEN—Pardon me that I have not earlier responded to your prompt and affectionate telegram, assuring us of your profound love and sympathy. There is nobody on earth who stands nearer to my heart than you. We need your prayers, for all the woes of our life, if condensed into one, could not for a moment be compared with this awful tempest of affliction which rages around us. Our dear son is in sane, but he is not a murderer nor a forger. The trial which is coming will vindicate his innocence. Till then we must bear up as well as we can. The trial which is coming with vancture innocence. Till then we must bear up as well as we can.

"The press teems with ingeniously fabricated faisehoods and with cruelly malignant insinuations. Allow me to cite one instance: A Chicago paper described an interview as held by me with the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Longenecker, and quoted what is said to be what he said to me; while the the simple fact is that I never in my life, anywhere or at any time, have seen Mr. Longenecker. The tide of this kind of persecution runs all in one way, and we are powerless. Public opinion is whetted in every way against my son. God alone can

powerless. Public opinion is whetted in every way against my son. God alone can save us. Pray for us that out of this horror of darkness light may spring up, and that

### BURNED OR BURIED ALIVE. housands More Put to the Sword During the Recent Insurrection-Descriptions of Many Bloody Battles, All of Which

CHINESE ATROCITIES.

Were Won by the Imperialists, SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—According to advices just received from Shanghai, the

bloody engagements recently fought beween Imperial troops and rebels in northern China resulted in the slaughter of several thousand rebels. The Imperial army lost only five killed and 45 wounded. Over 8,000 rebels were put to death with the sword and 500 were actually burned alive. A number of engagements are reported Three hundred insurgents were overtaken by the Imperialists at a place 60 miles from Kulun and ove 100 of them were killed and three leader 60 miles from Kulun and over 100 of them were killed and three leaders made prisoners. In a second engagement over 50 of the enemy were put to the sword, and the remainder were obliged to retire to a pawnshop, the strong walls of which made it an admirable place to defend. The Imperialists closely attacked the building and killed over 150 of the inmates.

Intelligence later reached the Imperialist camp that 600 cavalry and 800 infantry of the enemy had come to the rescue of their confederates. They were attacked in front and rear by the Imperial forces, and lost 400 men during the battle. Those who escaped encountered another party of Imperialists, who shot 50 of them and made a score of prisoners. Another detachment of rebels was posted at Melyackoutze, to which place the Imperialists continued their march. The repei detachment numbered about 100, of which 60 were killed and 20 made prisoners, among the latter being the so-called leader of the vanguard. Li Hung Tsa, who was instantly decapitated. A still larger force of the enemy was posted in the Chien Chang district, where they had an encampment with guns fitted up in loopholes of the wall surrounding the villages. Churches of the new creed served as outposts of the rebel army. An onslaught was made upon their position, and after an engagement of two hours, 800 out of a total of 1,300 were put to the sword. About 500 of the rest were burned alive, and, including the stragglers, it is estimated that not less than 1,400 of the enemy were killed on this occasion. A great number of the aherents of the new creed were captured, including three leaders, who were instantly decapitated.

### KILLED IN THE PULPIT.

Colored Bishop Murdered While Listen ing to a Sermon, AUGUSTA, GA., March 27 .- [Special.]-News has been received here of the murder of Bishop Jones, a noted colored divine, in

Allendale, S. C., on Thursday night. Jones went to Allendale to preach sanctification and perfect holiness. He succeeded in getting a considerable following, mostly from the women, supplemented by a few of the most arrant sinners among the men. Some of the husbands of the women followers objected to his methods, and anti-holiness people tried to disloage the Bishop. A short time ago his adherents had gathered enough to build a church. In proportion to his advancement the bitterness against him in creased, and Thursday night "service" was going on and the bishop had taken a chair in the pulpit, an assistant commencing to preach, when a side window was stealthly opened, and an unearthly report followed.

The door of the church was shut and fastened by the murderers, and upon the discharge of the gun every light was extinguished. Then there was confusion, women screaming and floundering in total darkness, expecting instant death. When a light was struck it was found that their beloved Bishop had a hole blown through his left breast. His death was instantaneous. The Town Council will give a reward of \$50 for the murderers, and the Government will add to it.

Leaves Damages With the Arbitrators. Allendale, S. C., on Thursday night. Jone

### \$3.150 PROMISED FOR \$15

The Local Agent of a Get-Rich-Quick Concern Fails to Fulfill His Pledges. TRENTON, N. J., March 27 .- A number Trenton people are bemoaning the sudden closing up of the local branch of the Comnercial Enterprise, a "get-rich-quick" conern, which is said to have headquarters in Philadelphia. Certificates were given in ach case with the understanding that \$1 : week should be given to the collector, and n the expiration of 15 weeks the certificat on the expiration of 15 weeks the certificate would, arrive at maturity and the sum of \$3,150 would be handed over to the owner of the certificate. The firm did a thriving business here, their principal members being working men and girls who labor in factories, potteries, etc. When the majority of the certificates would mature James Dunbar, who did the collecting, would persuade those holding certificates to increase their policy to \$50 by paying in something over \$20.

Toward the middle of this month a num-ber of the certificates became due and were presented at the office. The claimants were put off until last week, when the office closed and Dunbar disappeared. His friends claim that he was as much duped as the certificate holders. Five warrants have already been sworn out for his arrest, but his whe

### A WORLD'S PAIR FRAUD.

Banker Cohen, of Paris, Duped Out of 100,000 Francs by a Forger. CHICAGO, March 27 .- One of the most auda-

cious of the many swindlers that have falsely represented themselves to be connected the World's Fair, in with the World's Fair, in order to secure other people's money, is in a fair way to get just dues. He is a tall, distinguished-looking Frenchman named Steasny, and he is now lying in a French jail waiting trial on the charge of swindling a Hebrew capitalist, Louis Cohen, of Paris, out of 100,000 francs.

The Frenchman opened offices with a sign which read, "Agency General for Foreign Exhibitors, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, U. S. A." For nearly a year he signed printed advertisements in a World's Fair paper which he pretended was printed in Chicago. Cohen advanced 49,000 francs to Steasny in three installments, accepting as security advervanced 49,000 france to Seesing in three installments, accepting as security advertising contracts and drafts. In the meantime Steasny had proposed to Cohen to secure for him within the grounds of the Exposition 100 kloaks, producing a letter bearing the signature of Director General Davis.

### PRINCE MIKE A WICKED MESSIAH.

Bis Wife Will Prosecute Him For Extrem Cruelty and Immoral Conduct. DETROIT, March 27 .- Prince Michael, the long-haired "Messiah," will probably be investigated by the city authorities. His wife, Mrs. Mills, who, it is alleged, has been subjected to the most outrageous tortures and inhuman treatment, has decided to proseoute the so-called Prince. The woman dehand and foot and made to stand in a cer-tain position for 12 consecutive hours; and she further declares that Prince Michael conducted for months a harem under the false name of "Godhead." Mrs. Mills has left Prince Michael.

At a meeting of the Northside citizens the other night, five well-known men in that section of the city were appointed a commit-tee to investigate the alleged immoralities among Michael and his followers. The com-mittee interviewed a number of former for-lowers of the Prince, who had become dis-gusted with Michael and his methods and lett him. It was unanimously decided that the disclosures were such that every athand and foot and made to stand in a cer-

left him. It was unanimously decided that the disclosures were such that every at-tempt should be made to rid the community of him. The Raging Canal Ready. HARRISBURG, March 27.—[Special.]—T. W. Weirman, Jr., chief engineer of the canal company, has issued notice to boatmen and shippers that the canal is expected to open for soating at all points ou Thursday, with the exception of that portion between Clark's Ferry and Columbia. The latter is expected to be open Monday next.

## through this howling storm we may be brought to the shore of a divine deliverance. Mrs. Scudder unites with me in tender love and abounding graticude to all the members of the Cenual Congregational Church and congregation. I am yours, in the bonds of a love that can never be broken." SALISBURY IS FIRM.

He Insists on the Ratification of the Fur Seal Treaty SUNDREDS OF REBELS EITHER Before He Will

RENEW THE AGREEMENT.

This, Too, Is Accompanied by a Very Significant If.

DAMAGES DURING ARBITRATION

By Prohibition of Sealing Must Then Be

Considered.

THE PRESIDENT SILENT ON THE REPLY

which they have previously plain.

The undersigned is in consequence instructed formally to protest against such interference, and to declare that Her British Majesty's Government must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts which are contrary to the established principles of international law.

The undersigned, etc.

JULIAN PAUNCEPOTE. LONDON. March 27.-Lord Salisbury under date of March 26, has replied as fol-lows to Sir Julian Pauncefote in response to Mr. Wharton's note of March 22:

"In reply to your telegram of the 23d inst., notice has been given to owners of ships sailing for Bering Sea that both agreements at present under discussion between Great Britain and the United States-that as to arbitration and that as to an interme diste arrangement-may affect liberty o sealing in Bering Sea. They have, therefore, notice of their liability to possible interruption, and will sail subject to that notice. The question of time is not, there-

fore, urgent. "Inform the President that we continue in thinking that when the treaty has been ratified there will arise a new state of things. Until it is ratified our conduct is governed by the language of your note of June 14, 1890. But when it is ratified both parties must admit that contingent rights have become vested in the other which both desire to protect. We think that prohibition of ealing, if it stands alone, will be unjust to British sealers if the decision of the arbirators should be adverse to the United

Still Insists on the Treaty. "We are, however, willing when the treaty has been ratified to agree to an arangement similar to that of last year, if he United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in the event of a desision adverse to the United States, assess

Leaves Damages With the Arbitrators. A later note from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated March 26, says: "With further reference to your telegram

of the 23d inst., I am not prepared to admit, as I gather that the President thinks that jurisdiction as to damages inflicted in the past by the party against whom the award is given. I only objected to Her Majesty's Government to be liable to acts they have not committed. I am ready to consent to a eference on this point on the following

"That in case the arbitrators shall decide in favor of the British Government that Government may ask them further to decide whether the United States Government have, since 1885, taken any action in sea directly inflicting wrongful loss on British subjects, and if so to assess the damages

incurred thereby.
"That in case the arbitrators shall decide in favor of the Government of the United States that Government may ask them to decide further whether the British Government have, since 1885, taken any action in Bering Sea airectly inflicting wrongful loss on the United States or their lesses, and if so to assess the damages incurred thereby.

Everybody Mum at Washington. A Washington dispatch says: A reply from Lord Salisbury in answer to Acting Secre-tary Wharton's note of the 29d instant, expressing the hope of the President that Lord Salisbury would give a prompt and friendly assent to renew the modus vivend of last year for the protection of seal life in Bering Sea, was laid before the President this afternoon. It bears date of 20th and was received by Wharton to-day through Sir Julian Pauncefote.

When Mr. Wharton laid it before the Presito its contents. Neither the President nor nature of the communication. The cable from London, however, gives the note in

### PAUNCEFOTE'S PROTEST.

bury-What Great Britain Will Insist on If the Treaty Is Not Ratified-Some thing Must Surely Drop Now. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The note of

Sir Julian Pauncefote of June 14, 1890, referred to in Lord Salisbury's reply of the 26th inst., is as follows: [Sir Julian Pauncefote to Mr. Blaine.] WASHINGTON, June 14, 1890.

Sre-With reference to the note which I had the honor to address to you on the 11th inst., I desire to express my deep regret at having failed up to the present time to obtain from you the assurance which I had hoped to receive that during the continuance of our negotiations for the settlement of the fur seal fishery question British seal-ing vessels would not be interfered with by United States revenue cruisers in the Bering Sea outside of territorial waters. Having learned from statements in the public press, and from other sources, that he revenue cruisers Rush and Corwin are

the revenue cruisers Rush and Corwin are now about to be dispatched to the Bering Sea, I cannot, consistently with instructions I have received from my Government, defer any longer the communication of their formal protest, announced in my notes of the 23d uit and the 11th inst., against any such interference with British vessels. I have accordingly the honer to transmit same herewith.

I have, etc., etc.,

Julian Pauncepote.

RECEIVED THE PROTEST.

(Received June 14, 12:35, 1890.)

The undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, hes the honor, by instruction of his Government, to make to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, the following communication: Her Britannic Majesty's Government have learned with great concern from notices which have appeared in the press, and the general accuracy of which has been

# confirmed by Mr. Blaine's statements to the undersigned, that the Government of United States have issued instructions to their revenue cruisers about to be dispatched to Bering Sea, under which the vessels of British subjects will again be exposed, in the prosecution of their legitimate industry on the high seas, to unlawful interference at the hands of American officers. Her Britannic Majesty's Government are anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent of their power with the Government of the United States in such measure as may be found to be expedient for the protection of the seal fishery. They are at the present moment engaged in examining, in concort with the Government of the United States, the best method of arriving at an agreement upon this point. But they cannot admit the right of the United States, of their own sole notion, to restrict for this purpose the freedom of navigation of Bering Sea, which the United States have themselves in former years convincingly and successfully vindicated, nor to enforce their municipal legislation against British vessels on the high seas beyond the limits of their territorial jurisdiction. Her Britannio Majesty's Government are therefore unable to pass over without notice the public announcement of an intention on the part of the Government of the United States to renew the acts of interference with British vessels navigating outside the territorial waters of the United States of which they have previously had to complain. The undersigned is in consequence in-

FRENCH DYNAMITERS

THEIR PROSECUTORS.

Were Many Families— \$2,250 Injured, but the Prosectify Infured Family Escape—Threatening

origade extinguished a small fire that broke

out in the debris. Seven persons were seri-ously injured. Infernal machines had ap-

parently been deposited at a door on the second floor, which was occupied M. Bulloz.

A poorly-dressed man leaving the premises furnishes the only clew. Several men work-

ing on a new building opposite were injured by flying fragments. M. Bulloz and his family escaped uninjured, for which he to-day received the warm congratulations of

Premier Loubet and Minister Ricard. Mr.

Bulloz had previously received anonymous

threatening letters, to which no attention

was paid, not even asking police protection.

The people who were driven from their homes found shelter in neighboring houses,

Several had narrow escapes. The police continue their searches of Anarchist haunts

and their seizures of Anarchist publications

Two brothers named Matthieu, accomplices

WALT WHITMAN'S DISEASE.

The Autopsy Develops One of the Most

Remarkable Cases on Record.

Walt Whitman will take place Wednesday. There will be no religious services. Several

preminent men, not yet decided upon, will

speak in lieu of the usual services. Several

of the poet's friends wish to invite Ingersoll

In December Mr. Whitman agreed with

his attending physicians to allow them to

perform an autopsy upon him after his death. He did this in view of the remarka-

ble illness which he had survived and in the interest of medical science. George Whit-

allow the doctors to perform the autopsy.

After the brother's departure from the

house the physicians went ahead and per-

formed the post mortem, occupying nearly three hours. The autopsy dis-

closed the poet had lived with his organs in a

closed the poet had lived with his organs in a state of disease that should, by all the laws of medicine, have killed him years ago. His left lung was entirely gone, while of the right there was but a breathing spot. His left breast was surrounded by a number of small abscesses and about 2½ quarts of water. The pain in the left side that had been diagnosed by some physicians as an internal cancer was found to have been caused by peritonitis. The brain was found to be abnormally large and in a fairly healthy condition.

PORGED PAPER WON'T BE PAID.

John Huntington, of Cleveland, Repudiates

Responsibility for Painesville Notes,

CLEVELAND, March 27 .- A gentleman inti-

mately associated in business with John

Huntington, of this city, who is now in

Europe, in speaking of the Painesville bank

one dollar. Not one of the forzed notes ever has or ever will be paid by Mr. Huntington or his representatives." This is understood to be a notice from Huntington's represen-tatives that no paper bearing his name will be paid.

SETTLED FOR \$10,000,000.

Passession Secures Him the Poon.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 27 .- Did Timothy

Hopkins receive \$3,000,000 or \$10,000,000 to se

tle the contest over the will of his foster

nother, the late Mrs. Edward F. Searles

Down at Great Barrington, where Kellogg

terrace, the \$2,000,000 home that the widow of Mark Hopkins built but scarcely occupied,

stands descrited, it is whispered with bated breath that the demand for \$10,000,000 has

breath that the demand for \$10,000,000 has been acceded to.

A lady, who had often been the guest of Mrs. Hopkins before she became Mrs. Searles, said that she knew that Searles had paid Hopkins \$10,000,000. Hopkins wanted \$13,600,000 at first, that being supposed to be about half the value of the estate. He finally dropped to \$10,000,000, and Mr. Searles was willing to settle for that amount for she

A PHILADELPHIA JUDGE ANGRY.

He Sternly Rebukes a Jury for Not Agree

ing on a Verdict,

"It is incredible that men of average intelligence should stand out against a verdict of murder in the first degree in the face of the evidence which has been given in this court. You are not only a disgrace to society, but are clearly defeating the ends of justles. Hereafter it need cause no surprise if citizens should be assaulted on the streets without interference on the part of the police."

"It is incredible that men of average intel-

to make an address, while others are op-

CAMDEN, N. J., March 27.—The funeral of

of Rayashol, have been arrested.

posed to it.

Was an Apartment Dwel'

Were Many Families-

UP THE HOUSE OF ONE OF

For Many New Yorkers, Despite the Fact That It Rained Heavily.

THREE CENTS.

ALL THE SALOONS CLOSED

In the Tenderloin District, and Drinks Were Hard to Get.

SOME OF THE SUBTERFUGES USED

By Those Who Had to Have a Little Eye-Opener Once in Awhile.

MOST OF THE GAMBLERS OUT OF A JOB

\*\* RPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 27 .- Inspector Byrnes, Acting Superintendent of Police, says he is not responsible for the very dry Sunday that came to town to-day in the wet weather. He denies that any system of raids on saloons that keep open in the prohibited hours is contemplated, and that as far as he knows the subdued air of expectancy that envelops the town is unwar-

The "Tenderloin" district, in which Dr. Parkhurst lives, worried through the driest "unday of the present decade. It is alleged that one of the 250 regular saloons in PARIS, March 27.—At 8 o'clock this part of the 250 regular saloons in Paris, March 27.—At 8 o'clock this parish of the dispensed a drop of liquor of morning a dynamite explosion occurred at a structure of four stories with a shop in the basement. In the house lived M. Bulloz, one of the prosecuting counsel in the recent Anarchist trial. The explosion was immediately followed by frenzied shrieks from the occupants of the building, most of whom were in bed at the time. The main stairchase was completely wrecked, as was abserved, because the Court of Appeals had long ago decided that it could.

immediately followed by frenzied shricks from the occupants of the building, most of whom were in bed at the time. The main stairense was completely wrecked, as was the whole interior of the building. The fire The Riot Act Read and Obeyed.

The embargo on the saloons followed close upon Inspector Byrnes' talk to the captains at police headquarters yesterday atternoon. Things began to get lively half an hour after Acting Captain Sheldon got back to the station house in Thirtieth street. Sheldon is an active Methodist and he used to be a Sunday school superintendent. He told the policemen at 6 o'clock roll call that he did not want any funny business from the saloons, and he repeated this at midnight and again at 6 o'clock this morning. He told the coppers that each and every one of them would be held personally responsible if any saloon was open in the precinct to-day. It appeared evident that the police did not want any of Dr. Parkhurst's detectives sampling brands of Sunday hard stuff in the Tendericin The liquor dealers themselves took what one of them sarcastically described as "a unanimous tumble to the racket," and curtains were drawn up, the window panels were removed and the gas left burning. It cost the liquor dealers many thousands of dollars, and made a hig boom for the hotels and restaurants and for the drugstores, whose clerks understood what it meant when a customer winked the other eye.

The tables at the Hoffman House cafe were spread with white covers, and laden with a free lunch of cheese and crackers for guests who wanted eye-openers. It was sufficient at Delmonico's to pick up a news-The Riot Act Read and Obeyed, guests who wanted eye-openers. It was sufficient at Deimonico's to pick up a news-paper file and read before ordering. They don't have free lunches at Deimonico's.

The Gambiers Closed Up, Too. ing the riot act", was gone through with in the case of the gamblers, too. From Daly down, the big and the little ones alike all shut up tight. The police did not say anything about this phase, but it occurred all the same, and if Dr. Parkhurst's detectives went gunning for cambling resorts on Sat-urday or to-day it is safe to say that they

urday or to-day it is safe to say that they did not get there.

Acting Captain Sheldon made a raid on a disorderly house frequented by colored people just after midnight to-day, and conswere out in plain clothes on the lookout for women who disobeyed the police order to keep off the streets. Eighteen of them were arrested Saturday night and more tonight.

were arrested Saturday night and more tonight.

The regular precinct detectives were assigned to the Broadway Theater, the Park,
the Standard and Koster & Bial's to-night,
with orders to enforce the Sunday law. The
detectives again edited the theater programmes. The actors and actresses had to
explain what they proposed to do, and wait
for police approval or disapproval; before
they went before the footlights. Detective
Kemp told Manager Hill that little Regalcencita, the child dancer, could not execute
any of her list of dances, and she did not.
All wigs and theatrical costumes were
harred. Soft drinks were served at Koster
& Biel's.

& Bist's.
Acting Captain Sheldon went around the precinct in person, bundled in a heavy overcost, and carrying an umbrella, until after midnight. "The rain is the only wet thing on tap in this precinct to-night," he said, "and I'll bet a new hat on it."

### TAKE CARE OF YOUR BANK BOOKS.

signed by either Mr. or Mrs. John Huntington since April 1, 1861, except a small amount now held by the State National Bank. The entire amount never exceeded \$150,000, and as this became due Mr. Huntington refused to renew the paper. These forged papers were given when the original genuine paper was taken up and sent to Mr. Huntington's business managers here, who supposed the notes were paid, being marked as customary when notes are taken up. This, of course, released Mr. Huntington, as the renewals are forgeries. The total amount of genuine paper was thus reduced to less than \$75,000, for which Mr. Huntington is secured.

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Huntington have repeatedly reoudiated all this paper, and have this week cabled proper parties not to pay one dollar. Not one of the forzed notes ever has or ever will be paid by Mr. Huntington Decision of Interest to the Patrons of All Savings Institutions, New York, March 27 .- In a suit by Mrs.

Francesca Lehman Torres in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, Judge Books gave a decision of interest to savings banks and their patrons. Mrs. Torres sued the Union Dime Savings Institution for \$135 drawn out by her husband while she was ill. She supported her husband by sewing, and had \$150 in the bank. Then she became ill and was taken to a sanitarium, where she remained

taken to a sanitarium, where she remained for seven weeks.

During this time her husband, without consulting her, took her bank book and drew out \$135, with which he paid the doctors. When Mrs. Torres got well and heard that her money was gone she separated from her husband and sued the bank. Judge Books decided in favor of the bank, but, in consideration of the novel character of the action, ordered exceptions to be heard. The bank people based their case on a by-law, which provides that the person holding the book could draw money, depositors alone being responsible for the safety of their books.

### TO-DAY'S ELECTROCUTION VICTIM.

all the Interest His Brother Takes is in the \$54 He Leaves Behind, Sing Sing, N. Y., March 27,-Jeremiah in Brooklyn, will die to-morrow morn-Dominick Cotto, a brother of the condemned, Dominick Cotto, a brother of the condemned, arrived at the prison. When Cotto was arrested in Brooklyn \$54 was found in his pocket and is now in the custody of the Kings county authorities. Almost the first question that Dominick Cotto asked of his brother was, "Can I have that \$54?"

The condemned inan's relatives are unmindful of what becomes of Cotto's body. Dominick asked how much money it would cost to take the body to New York, and said that he did not have money enough to pay

### that he did not have money enough to pay the funeral expenses. It is thought that it will be buried in the quick-lime cemetery. SHORT-TERM ENDOWMENTS ROASTED.

Ing on a Verdick.

Philadelphia, March 27.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Robert J. Cascaden, on trial for murder of Policeman Ernest E. Findley, was discharged to-night by Judge Arnold. Upon retiring last Friday night the jury took a vote and stood nine for a first degree verdict to three for a second degree. Neither side would give in. Judge Arnold was indignant, and, turning to the jurymen, said: Points in the Annual Report of the Connec-

tient Insurance Commissioner. HARTFORD, March 27.—Insurance Commis sioner Fyler issued his report on life companies Saturday afternoon. Seven companies of Connecticut and 21 of other States reported to him. They have \$789,143,369 of as-sets; \$93,590,629 of surplus; total income in 1891, \$195,181,492; total outgo, \$130,679,750. 1891, \$195, 181,492; total outgo, \$130,679,700.

The report commends those companies, of which the Connecticut Mutual of this city was first, that are calculating reserve on a 3 per cent instead of a 4 per cent basis. Commissioner Fyler condemns the short-term endowment scheme that came into the State with the sanction of Massachusetts, by which thousands of poor people in Connecticut have lost money.